THE INDIAN WAR.

se Strategic Importance of Camp Supply-Description of the New Fort-Roster of the Officers Stationed at Camp Supply-Arrival of the Nineteenth Kansas Voluncers-Burial of Captain Hamilton-The Captives Expect to be Executed - The Wounded Indian Children.

Wounded Indian Children.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
IN THE FIELD, FORKS OF BEAVER AND WOLF
RIVERS, I. T., Dec. 4, 1868.

Camp Supply at this point, 105 miles south of Fort

Dodge and in the heart of the Indian territory, during its very brief existence, has developed into the most important centre of operations in the present Indian war. Midway between and but a short distance west of the reservations of the Chey-cnne and Arapahoe and Kiowa and Comanche nations, as a field base of hostile movements against the refractory Indians a better locality could not have been selected. Good water, an abun-dance of wood and game, as well as winter forage for horses, are the recommendations which it possesses for the accommodation of troops, and its proximity to the favorite resorts of the savages during the inclement and snowy weather of winter gives it a marked strategic value. On November 20, 1868, the construction of the necessary buildings and defences was commenced under the superintendence of First Lieutenant Joseph Hale, Third United States infantry. Lieutenant Hale deserves much praise for the energy and skill displayed in the completion of the post in snow and storm and overcoming numerous other inconventences. The work in its finished condition is of sufficient strength to be defended by a small force against any number of warriors that may undertake to attack it. The work is constructed of logs hewn in the woods about a mile distant. The north and west fronts consist of a stockade; the east and south are made up of the warehouses for stores. At the northeas d southwest angles are lunettes sweeping all sides of the fort, and at the northwest and southeas

of the fort, and at the northwest and southeast angles are block houses with loopholes. From a points the rifles of the troops have unimpeded range of at least 390 yards. The entire work has been constructed by the troops.

The following officers have been assigned for duty at the post:—

Brevet Major John H. Page, captain Third United States infantry, commanding post.

Lieutenant Williams, Third United States infantry, post adjutant.

Brevet Captain William Mitchell, post quartermaster.

master.
First Lieutenant Henry Nolan, Seventh United States cavalry, post commissary.
Dr. J. J. Marston, acting assistant surgeon, United States army, post surgeen.
Dr. G. M. Sternberg, caprain and assistant surgeon United States army, medical director of the expedition. dition.
Company B, Third United States infantry, Brevet
Major Henry Asbury, captain; Lieutenants J. P.
Thompson and Williams.

Company E, Third United States infantry, First Leutenant Joseph Hale commanding. Company F, Third United States infantry, Brevet Major John H. Page, captain; Lieutenant Chancelior Martin.

Company K, Fifth United States infantry, Lieuten-

Company F, Third United States infantry, Brevet Major John H. Page, captain; Lieutenant Chancelor Martin.

Company K, Fifth United States infantry, Lieutenant George P. Borden commanding.

Company G, Thirty-eighth United States infantry, Brevet Major William M. Beebe, captain; Brevet Captain J. A. Sanders, first lieutenant.

The last of the Ninetzenth Kansas volunteer cavalry have arrived at this noint and will remain here for the present. This regiment, commanded by ex-Governor S. J. Crawford, left Topeka on November 5, 1863. Owing to storms and a broken country, upon arriving, November 24, near the Cimarron, the regiment being without rations, Colonel Crawford left his train and about 450 men under Major Jenkins, and with the remainder of his troops pushed out in search of this point. Previously Captain Plyly had been sent ahead and found the camp here and had reported the condition of the regiment. By the time of Colonel Crawford's arrival supplies, under escert of Lieutenant Pepoon's souts and Captain Plyly 's company, were far on the way to the role of the Kansas men on the Cimarron, and safely arrived after a journey of several days. The Kansas troops were entirely out of rations, and for some days had lived on buffalo meat alone, brought in by hunting parties sent out daily. The remainder of the regiment now resumed the line of march and arrived here on becember 1.

The Seventh United States cavalry will also remain here for several days more.

Captain J. W. Clous, Thirty-eightn United States infantry, has been relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant General to the present expedition and assigned to temporary duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant General to the present expedition and assigned to temporary duty as acting Alde-de-Camp to the Commanding General.

Captain J. W. Clous, Thirty-eightn United States cavalry was held by his contrades in arms. Brevet Major General Coops the regiment, who was killed in the battle of the Washita November 27, 1868, and to resign the regiment of the committee was

sed the content of this meeting be directed to a copy of these proceedings to the family of the de-

Secoved, That has scrottery of the family of the dedeased.

The report of the committe was adopted and the
meeting adjourned sine die.

A meeting of the officers of the Seventh United
States cavairy was held in the camp of the regiment,
on the North Fork of Canadian river, Indian Territory, on the 4th day of December, 1868, to take into
consideration the untimely death of Captain Louis
M. Hamilton, of that regiment, who was killed in the
battle of the Washita November 27, 1868, and to tesslify by resolution the respect and estimation in which
the deceased was held by his courades in arms.
Brevet Major General George A. Custer was chosen
to preside over the meeting, and a committee was
appointed to draft resolutions. The following was reported by the committee:

Resolved, That the death in battle of our late commade, Captain Louis M. Hamilton, has bereft us of a dear and valued
friend, whom while living we cherished as a rare and gifted
gent evan of unsuitled bonor and spothers fame; that we
mass the genial face, the sparkling wit, the west tried, warm
and triangle of the committee of

miss the genial face, the sparkling wit, the well tried, warm and tried beart of him whose loss we mourn more deeply than worth and bell.

Real-lead, That by the death of the heroic Hamilton the army has lost one of the brightest ornament; that he was a thorough, galant soldier, with heart and hand in his work, whose highest aim was to be perfect, "without feer and without reproach." In all thines pertaining to his profession that among the brilliant soldiers who were selected after the closest scrutury from the armies of the least and of the West among the new army which was organized at the close of the late war our lamested Hamilton stood in the forement rank; that the genitus of his mind and the qualities of his heart stamped him as one of the purset and brightest soldiers of his years and time; that his biameless life and glorious death entitle him to a place among the departed hirace of his race.

Resolved, That the particult ardor and devotion to country and duty which rendered the grandsire, Alexander Hamilton, illustrious, were truthfully perposuated in the grandson, the best efforts of whose life's blood was shed in risiting just retribution upon those who had savagely outraged every principle of humanity and who bad persistently refused to recognize the authority of that government which he had dearned from Infancy to cenerate and for the supremacy of which he had fought on many famous fields.

Resolved, That the officers and soldlers of the Seventh cavalry do hereby express thoir heartfelt sympathy with all who mourn the loss of the deceased. Especially do they tender the same to his relatives and family friends.

Resolved, That the socretary of this meeting be directed to transmit a copy of these proceedings to the relatives of the deceased.

The report of the committee was approved and the

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting be directed to transmit a copy of these proceedings to the relatives of the deceased.

The report of the committee was approved and the meeting adjourned sine die.

During the first few days of the captivity of the squaws of Biack Kettle's band of Cheyennes there was considerable anxiety felt by them. They all expected they were to be killed in retailuation of the atroctices committed by their band. At first the avouaded ones refused to go to the hospital, fearing they were the first singled out for vengeance. The soldlers talking to each other not in tones the most gentle and exphonious and in a language they could not understand, they construed it into a controversy as to when and how they were to be disposed of. In constant dread of what disposition was to be made of them several of the squaws visited General Sheridan's interpreter, Mr. Curtis, and asked him whether they were all to be kined. When assured that the white man did not kill women and children for what the warriors did they telt materially relieved. Since then the wounded squaws have appeared more lively and exhibit an unusual feeling of gratitude for the kind treatment they have been receiving. This feel mg they manifest by shaking hands with the surgeon whenever he visits them. The most remark byte instances of fortitude are exhibited in the cases of the wounded findian children. The desperation of the sighting at the battle of the washita on when the surgeon the savages may be judged from the fact

that no male prisoners were taken over eight years old, the rest taking up arms and joining in the fight. There are now in the hospital several very young boys and girls badly wounded, but from not a single one of them has come the slightest audible indication of their suffering; yet the expression of their faces, the wild glance of their eyes, betray that they do suffer. During such painful operations as probing and cleansing out their wounds, placing the thumb on one temple and stretching the hand across the forchead, fixing the second finger on the temple opposite, they close their eyes and patiently submit to such operations as the teachings of surgery require. One little girl about six years of age has a bullet hole through her body, on the left side, and yet she sits up and makes no complaints. All the wounded squaws and children rode in on their ponies, refusing to have anything to do with ambulances. Another singular feature in the wounded is the peculiarly offensive odor of the sloughing wounds.

The well squaws are still encamped with the cavalry and seem to be contented with their lot. The male children amuse themselves throwing reeds as if they were spears at different objects, thus displaying the cultivation of their expanding merit as future warriors.

Among the trophies brought in was a handsome lodge, which belongs to General Custer. To-day this was unloaded from the wagon, and having sent for several squaws the General had the lodge put up in true Indian style. This is part of the duties of the squaws, and in a very few minutes they displayed their proneincy to an extent which surprised every one. The lodge is of skins and perfectly white. It is not at all surprising that the loss of their lodges is looked upon by the savages as so great a calamity. The number of skins, the proper tanning, of them, fitting and stitching them together constitute evidently a labor and expense of considerable magnitude. In setting up a lodge the squaws get around with the lodge poles in their hands; these they loc

Already Accomplished-Winter Fighting the True Mode of Subjugation-Description of Medicine Lodge-Two Couriers Killed by Indians-Return of Wagon Train. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

FORKS BEAVER AND WOLF RIVERS, I. T., Dec. 6, 1868. No influence exerts more power over the savage

mind than that of fear. The ordinary feelings of humanity find no existence there, and such impulses as sympathy or gratitude to incite a reciprocation of good deeds are as dead as the thirst for blood is strong and beyond control. A review of the causes and progress of the present

Indian war is but a repetition of that same experience which has been the natural condition, would seem, of Indian affairs for some years past, but in the present instance indicates the exercise of more energy, of more skill and with better prospects of durable results than have characterized former attempts at a decisive subjugation of the hostile tribes. The great drawback in the past has been the regard for the automatic philanthropy of a class urged on in their cant by their own interests or those of corrupt officials and their tools. This class has even the boldness in the present case to disfigure the true state of the case and again, with their usual misrepresentation, ignorance and faisehood, attribute the blame of the war to the white settlers. In response to a cowardly feeling of so-called humanity the Peace Commission of 1867 was established, and on it devolved the "whole Indian question for a practical and if possible peaceable solution." To further this object the operations of the troops were made subordinate to the Commission. This Commission at least deserves the credit of showing an indefatigable spirit if it did come out barren of results. Treaties were entered into with the Chevennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches. At the recommendation of the Peace Commission the Powder river country was abandoned. This action was construed by the Indians as the result of fear on the part of our government. The Sioux having accomplished their first purpose now extended their depredations to the Pacific Railroad, on the Platte. The Indians along the Arkansas, on the south, were not slow in believing that the whites had been forced out of the Powder river country and undertook, in emulation of the boast of the Sloux in the North, to drive the

of the boast of the Sioux in the North, to drive the whites out of the Smoky Hill country. Both these sections are line ranges for the buffalo.

The Cheyennes in August last took the warpath, with nearly 250 warriors, as they had it then believed, against a band of Indians towards which they were hostile. In the same month they made their appearance among the settlements in the valley of the Saline. After receiving the most friendly treatment they suddenly threw off their disguise, and instead of appearing as friends they were suddenly and too late discovered to be enemies. The valleys of the Saline and Solomon suddenly became the scene of a relentless, savage war, and in turn the tomahawk, the scaping knife and the firebrand the tomahawk, the scapping kaffe and the frebrand swept along the Smoky Hill and the Arkanass. The war was now fairly inaugurated and its inception presented one of those instances of Indian treachery which had so frequently before resulted in the massacer of Innocent and unsuspecting men, women and children. By September nearly 100 persons met their end at the hands of the savages. The chiefs of the Arapahoes had promised to proceed to Fort Cobb and get their annuties, and thence withdraw to their reservation. In stead of Infilling their promises, they began a series of depredations of the Arapahoes had promised to Fort Cobb and get their annuties, and thence withdraw to their reservation. In stead of Infilling their promises, they began a series of depredations of the same time entered into an agreement at Fort Zarah to remain at peace, and left with that impression fixed on the minds of those who represented the government. The next information was that the Klowas and Comanches had joined the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. General Sheridan, taking the practical view of the condition of antairs within the limits of his department, at once transferred his headquarters to the held, and commenced proparations for a determined war. General Suly's fight near this print, Foreyth's galant fight on the Arribana's fight on the Beaver branch of the Republican, General Caster's annihilation of Black Kettle's band in the battle of the Washita, be sides a number of small engagements, is the fighting record of three months. It would be a low estimate to say that at least three hundred warriors have been killed since the war broke out. Two hundred and fifty are officially accounted for. The dexterity of the Indian in getting of his dead would largely increase the official warriors and the service of the proper service of the white would be one estimated; and it is quite natural to suppose that in a loss of two hundred and fifty arrairors killed many more were wounded, of which a fair proportion may be called mortally, and subsequ

ties which conducted General Custer to the Indian village.

For the benefit of philanthropists I may allude to an Indian curiosity—a medicine lodge which was destroyed by a portion of General Custer's command a short time since. A medicine lodge is a sort of sanctuary where the savages deposit the scalps taken in war after they have been powwowed over according to the exaction of their supersitions. The lodge in question was situated on Medicine Lodge creek, northeast of this pont, and was rendered in a certain degree conspicuous by its being the point at which the Peace Commission held one of its palavers. No one but the medicine men and chiefs are allowed to enter the sacred preciacts. At the time of their recent visit General Custer's men investigated the contents of the lodge. The scene presented was one not calculated to incite the sympathy of the white man. Hundreds of ghastly scalps were hanging around, some decorated fantastically, probably in a manner according to the character of its former possessor. Some of the scalps were evidently those of white women and children, as might be told by the length of the hair or its finer texture. There was also a diversity of colors—black, brown, auburn, white, and, indeed, every variety of color—and indicating all ages. The infernal place, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire.

Several nights since the Osage and Kaw Indians Indulged in a scalp dance. The scene was one of savage effect. The burning logs in the centre, the Indians painted and attired in war costumes, with spears, bows, shields and all the trophics taken by them about their persons, performed their mysterious confortions of the body and whooped wildly as if about to engage their foe. One of the enemy." This sentiment was received with a shout of approval. Each made his professions of bravery when he should meet the enemy. The dance lasted until a late hour. Generals Sheridan and Custer and a large number of officers witnessed the scene.

custer and a large number of officers witnessed the scene.

Brevet Major Henry Inman, who left here with a train of two hundred and fifty wagons, returned yesterday from Fort Dodge, after a trip of two hundred and the wagons, returned yesterday from Fort Dodge, after a trip of two hundred and ten miles in twelve days. Arriving at Muiberry creek the Major found a piece of pantaloons covered with blood, a coat filled with builet holes and other signs of a fight. Reaching the ravine near by a pack of thirty wolves started up. A number of letters were now found strewn around, one of which was a despatch from your correspondent, dated at Bluff creek, November 18, 1863. The despatch was returned to your correspondent by Major Inman, and was considerably torn, evidently by the wolves. On the morning of November 19, 1868, before leaving Bluff creek, General Sherldan sent two couriers to Fort Dodge with despatches. It would appear that these couriers fell into an ambuscade while crossing Mulberry creek, which vicinity is much broken by ravines covered with underbrush. On his return Major Inman, after diligent search, found fragments of the bodies. One skull was broken as if struck by a tomahawk. The fight was evidently a desperate one. The route of the couriers could be traced for a mile by the empty cartridge shells. A tree was discovered with the head of a spear sticking in it and full of bullet holes. It is probable the couriers took position here after they had lost their horses. The remains of the men, such as could be found, were gathered together and buried. The names of the two mea were Davis and Marshall. On the return trip a small party of Indians were seen and pursued by Major Inman and Lieutenant Borden, Fifth United States infantry, with a detachment of Kansas cavalry.

The following document was taken from the body of one of the warriors slain at the battle of the Washita. It emanates from a peace commission and is a fit commentary upon their labors:—

Is a fit commentary upon their labors:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTIZATO OF INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INTERIOR.
NORTHIER SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTHIER SUPERINTENDENT,
FORT LARAMIE, June 28, 1856.

This is to certify that Black War Honnet is a recognized chief
of the band of Ogaliellah Slouz. He is under treaty stipulations with the United States government, and has promised
his Great Father to be always friendly towards white men,
and any white man to whom he may show this paper is requested by the government to treat him in a friendly manner,
and to be careful to give him no cause to break his promise.

(Scal.)

President pro tem. Feace Commission.

A REVIEW OF THE INDIAN WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

It is almost incomprehensible that a few nomades should set at defiance the nation which proved itself capable of crushing the most gigantic rebellion known in history. Still, it is a truth easily proven that this is the case. The aborigine destroys each year the lives and property of our citizens to an extat almost beyond belief. He does this, too, nearly without punishment; and why? The Indian fools the white man, and chooses the time and place for war. When the winter season is at hand and the deep snows preclude the Indian pony from his buffalo grass, the redskin knows that he must go to the vilages and lay up until the grass is sprouting anew under the influence of the bright spring weather of the Plains. It is during this season, then, that the Indian must remain peaceful, and what a peace! Simply the coiling of the snake prior to a fatal spring; for the grass is no sooner sufficiently strong to afford ample sustenance to the mustang when the Indian vilwhich has its beginning in spring, and invariably ending in the late fall, at which time the Indian ending in the late fall, as and ending in the late fall, as and represents himself as tired of a war into which he had been led by some very bad Indians, who are now gone somewhere, but exactly in what direction the peacefully disposed party has no idea. In fact, he is glad that he does not know, for this very bad irribe or band of Indians has made great trouble for those of the red brothers who are well disposed toward the whites. It is just a trifle curious to know where these very bad Indians go to, for every band which comes in has almost a similar story. It reminds one of schoolboy days, when "Nobody did it, sir."

Seemingly this thing has gone to a sufficient length, so a we are to have a winter campaign against the sad we are to have a winter campaign against the stance of a purely circumstantial case by other very weak and unreliable circumstances, which when strongest did not receive too much confidence in this age.

Mr. Hagert said the would be unable to show that this was communicated to the prisoner, but he would argue from the circumstances of his being in the same house with Mrs. Hill, being in constant intercourse with her, that he must have known it.

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which comes in has almost a similar story. It remines one of schoolboy day, when "Nobody did is, it." Seeningly this thing has gone to a similent length, and we are to have a winter campaign against the Indians, which, if it proves successful, must, to a certain extent, terminate "dur Indian Troubles" paragraph, which has been so long a standing item. The section of country which the Indian finds most flitted for his raids and devastation is that portion of the Plains through which we have the three great trading routes to the far West—the Arkansas, the Smock Hill and the Platte. This is not a level tract. far from it; no more broken country can be found in our broad territory unless it be among the mountain ranges. Thus it may be seen that it is easy for a band of Indians, whether it be composed to easy for a band of Indians, whether it be composed to easy for a band of Indians, whether it be composed to easy for a band of Indians, whether it be composed to contrain the travelled indices and swoop hawk. like, with Ittile exposure to danger, on chosen victims. The traffic over these routes is far greater than would be belived by parties unfamiliar with the Plains. Some idea may be formed from the fact that during the severe winter of 1863 and 1866 more than 13,000 cattle were frozen to death. These cattle are the moute power of the freight trains from the fact that during the severe winter of 1863 and 1866 more than 13,000 cattle were frozen to death. These cattle are the moute power of the Freight trains of the Union Pacific Railroad will facilitate the transportation of freight to a portion of Colorado, Utah, Nevada and the Ferritories of the Vorthwest; but New Mexico must still send out its wool and receive other articles of commerce in return by means of what is known on the fronter as "built lrains," which must travel via the Arkansas route, which is quite and the free contracts of the particles of the contract of the contract of the particles of the particles of the particles of the particles of the parti

man. To be possessed of worldly riches, such as scalps, ponies, fine clothing and such other property as may be more easily secured from the white man than it can be obtained in any other way, is certain passport to and through the gates of the happy hunting ground, provided the body which contained the departed spirit was not hung or scalped. An Indian prefers burning alive to being hung. Why? For peculiar reasons which it is not well to mention. The indian is, however, well satisfied that the spirit of a buck who has met his death by hanging will go, by the most direct route, to the abode of bad spirits, and will upon arrival be provided with a very warm seat.

sent.

Before this Indian trouble is finally settled the Interior Department must be satisfied to let the War Department have entire control of Indian Affaira. Then, and not till then, may we look for what has not been for years—entire freedom from Indian depredations on the frontier.

THE HILL MURDER.

The Case for the Prosecution Closed and the Defease Opened-What the Prisoner's Counsel Intend to Prove—The Excitement in Re-lation to the Result of the Trial Increasing. Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1888. The crowd in the court room to-day was far greater than it has been on any one day since the

prisoner was arraigned for trial. The female portion of the audience was especially greater in numerical strength and fuss than usual, one of the worse features about it consisting in the fact that more than one-half of them were girls of a tender age, several, to all appearances, not having as yet reached "sweet, blushing sixteen." If the inhorrible murder which were elicited during the ex-amination of the witnesses be any criterion to go by it is very doubtful if they ever reach any age which will entitle them to the gentle qualifications afore-

It will be seen by reference to the testimony tha the defence are making and intend to make a very flerce fight to clear their client from the crime with the commission of which he is charged. The deter-mined stand taken by them in refusing to give up to the prosecution the papers found in the safe at Camden before the prosecution had proved that the safe belonged to the prisoner was one of the safe beionged to the prisoner was one of the strongest indications manifested during the trial of their determination, by every ingenuityor legal technicality they can avail themselves of, as was also their resolution to have the blood stained clothing examined by some expert chosen by the prisoner himself. So far the circumstantial evidence against the prisoner is very strong, but his friends contend that his counsel will be able to prove, beyond hope of contradiction, every statement made in the opening address of Mr. Pratt. Over a hundred witnesses have been subpensed by the defence and it is supposed that the trial will not be concluded until Tuesday or Wednesday next. day next, On the opening of the court Mr. Henderson, a

irial will not be concluded until Tuesday or Wednesday next.

On the opening of the court Mr. Henderson, a gentlemen alluded to yesterday by several witnesses in giving their testimony, was called to the stand. Being duly sworn, he said:—I knew Mrs. Hill; had known her some twenty-six years; at the time of her death she was the widow of Samnel Hill, who died on February 13, 1866; Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell were not residing with them at this time; they had only been married a year or so then; I was Mrs. Hill's agent after the death of her hueband, who was a relative of mine; Mrs. Hill and Mr. Twitchell appeared to be friendly until the latter part of July last; about that time a gentleman called upon me, and in consequence of what he told me I called to see Mrs. Hill; at this interview Mr. Twitchell was not present, but before I left the house he came into the dinung room, and, in a very excited manner, asked me why I had come to create a disturbance in the family, coupling it with, "I give you ten minutes to get out;" I answered that I was in no hurry; he said I had better attend to my own business and not interfere with other people's; I said I was there on business with Mrs. Hill; he axain commanded me to leave in ten minutes, saying he would put me out by force or get a policeman to put me out; I told him to use his pleasure, but that perhaps the latter would be the better way; he went out as if after an officer, and was followed by Mrs. Twitchell; I remained there a short time talking with Mrs. Hill, and then took my departure; I used to see Mrs. Hill once a week or once in two or three weeks ever since the de th of Mr. Hill; she visited my house and consulted me about her business matters; Mrs. Hill was a woman of considerable means; Mr. Hill i left the estate which Mrs. Hill I received a bundle of deeds for the property at Tenth and Pine streets; there is a deed among them to Camilla E. Twitchell; I got this bundle of deeds from Mrs. Hill wrs. Hill and I had been to Mr. Hagert here proposed to prove that thi

age.
Mr. Hagert said that he well recollected how firmly
Mr. Mann believed in circumstantial evidence when
Armstrong, Probst, Williams and Winnemore were
hung upon it.
The Court sustained the objection and ruled out
the question.

In answer to the District Attorney the witness proceeded—I had no conversation in reference to the recon cyance of this property, or with Mrs. Hill, in his presence; when I made collections for Mrs. Hill they were paid to her at my house; the last payment I made to her was of \$270 60, on the Priday preceding the murder, November 20.

The search and the property of the Priday preceding the murder, November 20.

The search and the property of the price of the collected the house rents, assisted by Mrs. Twitcheil; the income was about \$4,000; after her death the property was to go to Mr. Hill heirs, not to the prisoner or his wife; I do not know that she carried money in her clothes; I do not know that she carried money in her clothes; I do not know that she carried money in her clothes; I do not know that she carried money about her person?

Mr. Hagert objected to the question, on the ground that it was not cross-examination, and if it was asked for the purpose of contradiction the name of the person two money about her person?

Mr. Hagert objected to the question, on the ground that it was not cross-examination, and if it was asked for the purpose of contradiction the name of the person two money which she carried about her.

Mr. Mann said he candidly believed the woman was murdered for her money, which she carried about her.

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The molion was refused by the Court, when the prisoner, should be submitted to an expert chosen by the accused, the expert to examine them in the presence of four officers of the court,

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The molion was a court state of the first witness sworn was Samuel T. Davidson,

Sa

I went to the house was on Wednesday with Mr. Warnock and the servant girl and two New York artis's; on Thursday morning I went to the house again and also on the evening of the same day; I surrendered the keys to Mr. O'Berne, one of the prisoner's counsel, on Friday, I think it was.

Cross-examined—I saw the administrator's order by which I was compelled to give up the keys of the house to his counsel; it was in compliance with this order alone that I gave up the keys; I went with the District Attorney on the morning of Thursday to examine the house and with the prisoner's counsel in the evening.

Sheriff Morgan, sworn—I have the warrant under which I made distress on the Camden property of Mr. Twitchell; I know that the property was rented from John F. Starr by Mr. Twitchell; I never had an interview with the latter in reference to the rent of the property; I remember sending a notice to him by a constable; I do not think I got any answer to it; Mr. Starr is not in court.

Edwin F. Morgan, sworn—I am a member of the firm of Morgan & Son; Mr. Twitchell is in our debt to the extent of \$50; partiy by a note of his we hold, and incidental work to his engines; I believe he started his establishment in Camden in May last; the work we did for him was done about three months ago.

Cross-examined—He purchased a steam engine and boiler for \$1,200; he paid \$600 and gave his note for the rest; he paid the note promptly; the note that was not paid was for \$400; it became due last Friday.

that was not paid was for \$400; it because due insertiday.

Wm. Gregg, sworn—I reside at 1,021 Clinton street;
I know George S. Twitchell, Jr.; last June he applied
to me for the loan of money,
Counsel for defence—I do not think that thir loan
of money has anything to do with the case. It does
not prove that he was so sorely pressed then that
the loan can be considered as having anything to do
with the case. You might, with equal propriety,
call up every loan he made during his whole life
time.

time.
The Court overruled the motion.
Witness resumed—The amount was somewhat under \$1,000; I did not loan the money.
The Court—We were under the impression, when we overruled the motion of the prisoner's counsel, that the money had been loaned and not paid. The jury will therefore please dismiss from their minds the statement just made by the witness, as it is not avidence.

jury will therefore piease dismiss from their minds the statement just made by the witness, as it is not evidence.

Dr. Shapleigh, recalled—Mrs. Hill's hair, on the moraing after the murder I found confined in a cap by hair pins and a few teeth of a comb; the cap covered the middle part of the head; it extended down to the ears; the back hair was closely confined in a hard roll; I took it down; the front hair was somewhat dishevelled; in taking it down I had some difficulty.

Cross-examined—Ido not remember whether there were beads on the cap; it was a thick woollen cap; it covered some of the wounds; I found the skull of the deceased to be very thick; the hair on the head was very plentiful; the cap was also quite thick, although the meshes were not close together; the cap was soft and the meshes were apart.

By the Court—The top was saturated with blood; I do not think the cap was saturated with blood; I do not think the cap was saturated with odd; I do not think the cap and hair would not offer any very great resistance, but the blow or cut might reach the skull—a hard, resisting surface—without cutting the cap or hair; this fact would denote that the instrument used to make the wounds was a blunt one; I do not know whether the cap was tied under the chin or not.

Detective Taggart sworn—I made an examination of the safe at the prisoner's place of business at Camden.

Counself for defence—I do not know of my own

Counself for defence—I do not know of my own knowledge that the safe I examined was the prisoner's safe; I only knew it was from hearsay; I was furnished with a key to open it; it was not given to

oner's safe; I only knew it was from hearsay; I was furnished with a key to open it; it was not given to me by the prisoner.

Detective Warnock recalled—I have tried to get Mr. Starr to come here several times, but he has refused; I went to see him by direction of the District Attorney; he lives at Camden, N. J.

Chief detective Lamon was here called and was found not to be present. One of the court officers deposed that he had served a subpena on the chief. The Court issued an attachment against him.

J. M. Fletcher, deputy coroner, recalled—Among the keys I found in Mrs. Hill's house was a safe key, which I gave to Mr. Lamon.

Chief Lumon sworn—When the key was given to me I gave it to officer Taggart to open the safe with; Twitchell told me that his place of business was in Cooper street, Camden.

Officer Taggars was here recalled and asked what he had done with the key.

Connsel for defence—I object for the reasons, first, that there is no evidence that the safe was the prisoner's; second, that there is no evidence that Twitchell had ever had the key in his possession, and third, that no evidence had been offered connecting the prisoner with what was found in the safe.

The Court—In our opinion the fact that the safe

and third, that no evidence had been onered connecting the prisoner with what was found in the safe.

The Court—In our opinion the fact that the safe was opened by the key that was taken from this house is sufficient to justify the admission of evidence as to what the safe contained.

Officer Taggart, resuming—I found a quantity of business papers in the safe; I found his account book with the First National Bank of Camden; the bank book, a note book and an unreceipted bill I found I placed back in the safe; John F. Starr, Jr., and Sherlif Morgan were in the building when I went there; I returned the keys to Chief Lamon.

Chief Lamon recalled—I gave the keys, after officer Taggart returned them, to Deputy Coroner Fletcher.

Deputy Coroner Fletcher recalled.—I gave all the keys to Mr. O'Byrne, one of the prisoner's counsel, on an order from the administrator.

Counsel for defence—Mr. M. O'Byrne will produce all the keys he received, and Mr. Fletcher can select from them any one which he may think is the key of the safe referred to.

Instrict Attornay—We ask you for bread and you

key of the safe referred to.
District Attorney—We ask you for bread and you give us a stone.

Counsel for defence—We will give you, sir, just

Counsel for defence—We will give you, sir, just what we have received.

Bunch of keys produced.

Witness—I cannot swear that one of these keys is the key of the safe; the bunch looks like the one I had in my possession.

Counsel for defence—Well, you can identify the whole of them in a bunch if you like.

District Attorney—We do not want your keys; we want the papers found in the safe.

Counsel for defence—The court will certainly not require us to produce them now; we will want a little time.

The Court—The counsel may produce them within an hous.

District Attorney—Here's a list of the papers we want.

an hous.

District Attorney—Here's a list of the papers we want.

Counsel for defence—Officer Taggart, can you identify these keys?

District Attorney—I should think your client would be the most competent person to identify the key.

Counsel for defence—The articles on the list are Derby & Wetherby's note, the bank book and Van Leer's bills. We decline to furnish them.

Officer Taggart, resuming—The Van Leer bills, unreceipted, amounted to \$198; the Derby & Wetherby bill amounted to \$198; the Derby & Wetherby bill amounted to \$438 50; the balance in bank book was \$294 due to Mr. Twitchell; I found also a note due to Morgan & Orr for \$400.

District Attorney—I now offer in evidence the various articles of clothing, the deeds, due bills, the blanket, poker, piece of olicioth and the pan used by Mitchell in bathing the head of deceased. And I would here state that I am perfectly willing that the defence should take all the clothes and the other stained articles to be examined by an expert, provided proper regulations be made to guard them against any sort of mutilation or injury of any kind. And here the prosecution closes its case.

Counsel for the defence then moved that the various articles be to-morrow taken to the Grand Jury room and there examined in the presence of certain court officers by such expert or experts as the prisoner would select and under whatever regulations the Court—This motion is granted. The time fixed is changed to Saturday morning, at half-past nine o'clock. The articles referred to may then and there be produced by the District Attorney in the presence of the judges now prestding, counsel for the prisoner and such experts as they may select.

Counsel for the defence—We asked for time to consider the socepance of the judgment of the Court.—We have no objection to allowing time.

consider the acceptance of the judgment of the Court.

The Court.—We have no objection to allowing time.

Coursel for defence.—We would ask for the examination to take place without the presence of the Court.

The Court.—We have deemed it necessary that that

nation to take place without the presence of the Court.

The Court—We have deemed it necessary that that addendum should be made to the order, because in our judgment the responsibility of the case desired it. It is not in the range of possibility that the presence of the judges would affect the experts. I have thought that the day had long since passed when a jury could be found to convict in any land upon the prejudice even of a judge.

OPENING OF THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

The case for the defence was then opened by Mr.

J. T. Pratt. Upon him, one of the junior counsel, he said, had falien the responsibility of opening the case, and in doing so he should follow the example set by the Commonwealth and state briefly, as briefly as the importance of the case permitted, the leading points of the defence, leaving to the witnesses the particulars of that testimony. The jury were probably well aware that this was the first time that the prisoner had an opportunity to have a single word said in his behalf. From the fatal night of the 22d of November up to the present time his lips had been sealed, the car of justice almost closed against him, not even having been afforded the opportunity to reach the car of the men who was the judges in his case. The public—press, which should be the Zuardia—of midwidual rights, had taken up, with rew honorable exceptions, the cause of the Commonwealth, and all this while awaiting his trial in prison, and he would cail on the jury therefore, not to be influenced by any prejudices or preconceived opinions. Society had a right to see to it that a murderer should be brought to justice, but it had no right to make an innocent man suffer. The evidence in this case was wholly circumstantial evidence unless it was of such a character as to leave not even the shadow of a doubt in his mind as to the guitt of the accused. The defence would show the good character of the prisoner. The companions of his childhood and persons who had been has associates from the tune he had reached manhood up to

which he left, in Philadelphia, a large estate, sufficient to maintain his wife in respectability, competency and luxury. The estate was left to her during her life, and on her death was to go to his heirs, not to the wife of the defendant, who, it would be proven, was Mrs. Hill's only child. It would be proven, was Mrs. Hill's only child. It would be further established that the relations of the prisoner with his mother-in-law and family had always been of the most pleasant character, and that he could have had no motive of revenge to impel him to the doing of the murder. From the declarations of the deceased herself it would be shown that she (the deceased herself it would be shown that she (the deceased) had given to the defendant's wife the house in which they lived, and had interested herself in his wife's welfare because principality of the fact that she was her only child; that, moreover, the old lady had time and again bought of furniture dealers in this city almost every article of furniture the house contained, all in the name of the defendant's wife. It would be proven to the satisfaction of the jury that in the death of Mrs. Hill all the income of the deceased from which the defendant may have benefited during her lifetime had been cut off by her death, and and that, therefore, he could not have, as the Commonwealth had contended, committed the murder, prompted by a pecuniary motive. As for the dogs, which the prosecution had made so much of, the defence would show that they were quiet animals and never barked at any one of the witnesses who had entered the rooms where they were, and that Mrs. Hill always had the habt of taking them to her own room during the evening, when the defendant and his wife on retiring for the night would take them with them. It would be shown that to the room where the murder had been committed there was but one door, and that that door was closed; also that the distance between it and the sleeping apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell was too great to allow of their being d

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

General Condition of the Colonies-Local na Market Reports-State of the Crops.
BARBADOS.

Dates from this island are to the 24th of No

ember. The following changes are reported:has resigned the government of the Mauritius; Mr. James Walker, C. B., ex-Governor in-Chief of the Windward Islands, has reverted to a Lieutens Governor, having been appointed to Prince Edward Island. Mr. Griffiths, the Auditor General, was returned Member of Assembly for the parish of St.

The agent for the supply of Peruvian guano informs the planters that his stock has been short on account of the scarcity of vessels on the coast of

Two new sugar refineries have been erected to meet the demand for a superior class of sugar for United States and British American markets.

The weather was dry and was forcing the cane to premature ripeness, which would be fatal to both quality and quantity of sugar. ANTIGUA.

Dates are to the 21st November.

The Legislative Council met on the 19th. Some explanation was given as to recruiting from the borers for service in the West Indies. The recruiting officer had written to the Governor that he had not enlisted a single contract laborer since his ar-

not enlisted a single contract laborer since his arrival.

The Colonial Secretary said he intended but few alterations in the schedule of duties. He intimated that a reduction would be made upon articles of necessity and a corresponding increase upon luxuries.

The duty on spirits was fixed as follows:—Brandy 3s. 4d., gin 1s. 6d., liquors and cordials 3s. per gallon, wine, which formerly paid £15 on £160 value, was fixed at 20 per cent ad valorem; refined sugar 1d. per ib. The council adjourned to the 3oth.

The new cemetery was consecrated on the 13th by the Bishop, in presence of the Governor and suite and a large concourse of people.

Sir William Sinagg, Chief Justice, had not yet left for Demerars, the new sphere of his duties.

St. VINCENT.

The Clears of Grand Sessions closed its sittings on

ST. VINCENT.

The dates from this island are to the 24th of November.

The Court of Grand Sessions closed its sittings on the 10th. There were no cuses of special interest.

Conpulsory vaccination under the law was progressing favorably. A tendency to increase in the value of property is noticeable.

The weather had been almost uniformly dry, very slight showers of rain being the variations in it. One or two estates had commenced crop for 1869.

The bark St. Vincent was receiving cargo, expecting to sail the first week in December.

TURKS ISLAND.

Dates are to the 14th of November.

The revenue returns for the quarter ending 30th September are published. Compared with the three previous quarters they show a decrease of 4473 17a. 4d. There was a falling off of revenue at the close of the september quarter, 1868, of 2711 16s.

There had been several arrivals during the fortinght and others were expected to load for the United States.

A large percentage of the sait exposed had been destroyed by heavy rains, but an abundant supply was on hand at the three ports in the colony, quite equal to the usual supply at this season of the year. The price was nine cents, although a cargo had recently been sold below this figure.

Captain Smith, of the schooner J. B. Lawrence, which arrived on the 10th, reported that on the 7th inst., about thirty miles northeast of Porto Rico, he passed the hull of an American schooner on her beam end, both masts standing and one anchor on her bow. The schooner was apparently new and

passed the hull of an American schooner on her beam end, both masts standing and one anchor on her bow. The schooner was apparently new and had not been long in that position. Sr. LUCIA. Latest advices from this island are to 21st Novem-

Latest advices from this island are to 21st November.

The ship Lincelles, Captain Sleigntholm, sailed on the 11th with 250 coolles who have completed their service and desired to return to India.

The Chief Justices of Barbados, Granada, St. Vincent and Tobago, arrived at Castries on the 14th and held the Circuit Court of Appeals. They feft for Barbados on the 16th.

Much rain had fallen generally over the island, and many estates were preparing ground for an early grinding. Some have been planting a field or two with the stand-overs through the advantage of frequent rains.

two with the standard of the a poor one and it is request rains.

This year's cooo crop will be a poor one and it is not likely to reach one-half of the last.

ST. CROIX.

Intelligence from this island is to the 24th Novem-

not likely to reach one-half of the last.

Intelligence from this island is to the 24th November.

An ordinance to repeal the tax on corn meal was under discussion. It is proposed to admit this article free of duty, as it is one of general consumption among the peasantry. The action of Porto Rico in removing entirely the duties on imported food after the earthquake in that island, was referred to, and it was contended that St. Croix had suffered as severely from an earthquake in proportion. The last three years' revenue showed a surplus, and the present ordinance is calculated to remove a tax of about \$10,000. The passage of the act would test the question whether the Council had any power over the taxes.

DOMINICA

Dates are to the 18th November.

Information had been received that the cholers had reappeared at Guadaloupe, in consequence of which that port was declared infected and no communication allowed, except under quarantine regulations. Sanitary precautions were also adopted. A bill of health from Guadaloupe mentions the existence of yellow fever at that place, but nothing was said of cholera. It was reported, however, that three professors of the college and two clergymen were among the victims by the latter disease.

At a meeting of the Assembly on the 19th the estimates for 1839 were presented and ordered to be printed before being entertained.

Dates hence are to the 21st November.

The meeting of the Assembly on the 19th, to complete the Money bill for 189. The expenditure is fixed at £23,500 against £25,320 last year, but as about £1,500 of last year's votes are included in this bill it shows an absolute reduction in the estimate of over £2,000. A bill to abolish the salaries for any future minister and presenter of the Presbyterian Church also passed the Assembly, though not without opposition; but it was not likely to pass the Council as at present constituted.

The general impression was that the Assembly would be dissolved in March and a general election take place; although the House had adjo

Dates from this place are to the grade of the fortnight, and several meetings during the fortnight, and several ordinances were read for the first time—among them a bill for widening the cannal at Lamaha and to raise a loan to complete the same; a bill to extend the provisions of the Pension law to the officers of government who are superannated, and a bill for the registration of births and deafas.

Judge Bete had intimated his intention of retiring from the service of the colony at the end of December, when he will have completed nineteen years of service.

The sentence of death passed upon a coolle for the murder of his wife, who was false to him, had been commuted to imprisonment for life. The circumstances attending this case showed the fact that the proportion of females was not adequate to the number of males imported, and this, in a great measure, was arged by the public press as a reason why so much infidelity existed among the wives of the coolies, leading uitimately to the commission of nurder on the part of the husband when the crime of adultery is discovered among them.

During the fortnight snowers had failen and most of the vats and tanks had been filled with water, and it was hoped that the rainy season had commenced. For a whole year past the earth has not been thoroughly saturated with water, and it would require a continued fail of rain for days and even weeks to recover the vegetation on estates from the stunted and even shriveled up condition in which it was. The prospects were very gloomy until within the past iew days, and it was hoped that the shower.